

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY

adfluvial: fish that spawn in tributary streams where the young rear from 1 to 4 years before migrating to a lake system, where they grow to maturity.

adjunct: watersheds with a moderate-low habitat potential for the species. Currently the population is depressed or weak and the habitat has been degraded.

adjunct habitat: watersheds with a moderate-low habitat potential for the species. Currently the habitat condition is good, while the population is depressed or weak.

adjunct population: watersheds with a moderate-low habitat potential for the species. Currently the population is strong, while the habitat has been degraded.

adjunct secure: watersheds with a moderate-low habitat potential for the species. Currently the habitat condition is high, and the population is strong.

aggradational: river valley or streambed whose level is rising because it is depositing streambed material or debris.

Aleutian lows: low pressure systems associated with the Gulf of Alaska that typically bring fall, winter, and early spring storms to the Pacific Northwest.

alevins: a newly-hatched salmon or trout prior to absorption of the yolk sac.

allopatric: species, taxa or life-history forms occurring in separate or disjunct geographic areas.

ammocoetes: larval stage of lampreys, usually lasting four to seven years.

anadromous: fishes that spawn in fresh water, but spend a significant portion of their life in the ocean.

arterial road: a forest road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with other arterial roads or public highways.

backcountry: an area that is remote and generally primitive regardless of land classification such as Wilderness or Roadless.

bankfull stage: the stream flow level at which flooding occurs; generally considered to have a 1 to 2 year return interval.

bedload: sediment in or beside the stream bed.

channel types: stream channel classification system based on observable characteristics; in this document based on Rosgen (1996).

collector road: a forest road that serves smaller land areas than an arterial road and usually connects forest arterial roads to local forest roads or terminal facilities.

connected: populations between which both upstream and downstream movements of all life stages of individuals are possible and can occur.

critical contributing-high quality: watersheds that do not contain suitable habitat (or are naturally blocked) and contribute hydrologically to downstream habitat for the species, where the habitat condition is good.

critical contributing-degraded: watersheds that do not contain suitable habitat (or are naturally blocked) and contribute hydrologically to downstream habitat for the species, where the habitat condition has been degraded.

dendritic: a stream drainage pattern found in areas of relatively uniform geologic structure and characterized by a branching, tree-like form.

diurnal winds: winds that blow up slope and up canyon during the day and down slope and down canyon after sunset.

ecologically significant unit (ESU): a population of fish that (1) is substantially reproductively isolated from other populations and (2) represents an important component in the evolutionary legacy of the species.

episodic disturbance: disturbances (like most fire or flood) that occur patchily in time and space.

escapement: adult fish that return to spawn.

extirpated: eradicated or abolished from an area.

fire frequency intervals: Fire frequency intervals were assigned based on habitat type group and landform setting. For example, habitat type group 3 (mostly grand fir-twinflower and grand fir-beargrass) was assigned to fire interval B in VRU 3 and to fire interval C in VRU 6. The frequency ranges are the same as used in the *Interior Columbia River Basin Assessment*. The assignment of different habitat type groups to a severity and frequency class may differ from the *ICRB Science Assessment* in that local data were used.

A	5 to 25 years: Very frequent
B	26 to 75 years: Frequent
C	76 to 150 years: Infrequent
D	151 to 300 years: Very infrequent
E	>300 years: Extremely infrequent
0	Rock and water with no logical fire frequency

fluvial: fish that spawn in tributary streams where the young rear from 1 to 4 years before migrating to a river system, where they grow to maturity; *relating to or inhabiting a river or stream; produced by the action of a river or stream.*

fragmentation: the breaking up of a larger population of fish, wildlife, or plant communities of a particular structure, into smaller disconnected subpopulations.

fry: first-year fish.

general winds: large-scale winds caused by high and low pressure system, but generally influenced and modified in the lower atmosphere by terrain features.

guild: an association of similar species with traits related to a particular ecological niche.

habitat stronghold: refugia watersheds are those that contain high quality habitat with depressed or weak populations. The habitat in these areas has a high to very high potential to support the species. The population level in these areas is not considered to be a function of habitat, but other factors.

historic stronghold: watersheds with a high-very high habitat potential where the fish populations are weak and the habitat has been degraded.

hydrography: the graphical representation of streamflow through time.

impact zones: areas designated under the Clean Air Act as being below air quality standards.

introgression: infiltration of the genes of one species into the gene pool of another through repeated backcrossing of an interspecific hybrid with one of its parents.

inversion: atmospheric condition where normal properties of air layers are reversed (warm air traps cooler air underneath preventing it from rising).

juvenile rearing: habitat used by young fish for feeding and growth.

mesic: relatively moist.

metapopulation: a collection of localized populations that are generally distinct, yet are genetically interconnected through movement of individuals among populations.

migratory: describes the life history pattern in which fish spawn and spend their early rearing years in specific tributaries, but migrate to larger rivers, lakes or reservoirs as adults during their non-spawning time.

migratory habitat: habitat used during the migratory stage of a species.

nodal habitat: waters which provide migratory corridors, overwintering areas or other critical life history requirements.

nodal-high quality: subadult and adult rearing habitat (also referred to as migration/rearing habitat), where the habitat condition is good.

nodal-degraded: subadult and adult rearing habitat (often referred to as migration/rearing habitat), where the habitat condition has been degraded.

non-contributing: watersheds that do not contain suitable habitat (or are blocked) and do not contribute hydrologically to downstream habitat for the species.

Pacific highs: high pressure weather systems that typically bring warm, dry conditions to the Pacific Northwest during the summer.

patches: contiguous areas of similar vegetation structure.

population: an interbreeding group of fish that spawn in a particular river system (or part of it) and are reproductively isolated.

population resistance: ability of a population to resist adverse changes or extirpation.

population resilience: ability of a population to recover following a catastrophic event resulting in loss of individuals.

population stronghold: watersheds that contain strong fish populations with a high to very high habitat potential where the aquatic habitat that has been degraded.

prescribed fire:

prescription watershed: Nez Perce National Forest term for watershed numbered at the 6th code scale; they are the smallest watersheds that are currently permanently delineated.

press disturbance: disturbance (like sediment from roads or channel alteration from mining or grazing) that alters the long-term resilience of an ecosystem. Those described in this assessment are generally chronic, often widespread, and may exceed the capacity for recovery without assistance.

pulse disturbance: disturbance like most fires, floods, and some droughts that are within the range of natural disturbances to which an ecosystem is adapted, are temporary in time and often patchy in space, and natural recovery is usually possible without assistance.

refound/refounding: colonization by one or more individuals of an area where a subpopulation has been extirpated.

resident: fish that spend their entire life cycle usually in tributary or small headwater streams in which they were hatched.

ROS (recreation opportunity spectrum) Classes: a framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environment, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences have been arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into seven classes: primitive, roaded modified, roaded natural, rural, semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non-motorized, and urban.

seral: of or relating to an ecological sequence from initial stages to climax.

subadult/adult rearing: habitat used by young and adult fish for feeding and growth.

stronghold: stronghold watersheds are those that contain both high quality (good condition) habitat and strong fish populations. The habitat in these areas has high-very high habitat potential to support the species.

substrate: organic or inorganic materials composing a stream or lake bottom; usually considered up to bankfull stage.

sympatric: distinct species, taxa or life-history forms occupying the same or overlapping geographic areas without interbreeding.

transitory range: areas suitable for grazing after a disturbance removes or reduces forest canopy. Transitory range is available only until regrowth of the forest occurs.

tributary: stream or river flowing into a lake or larger stream or river.

vagrants: species with wandering and nomadic lifestyles.

xeric: relatively dry.

ACRONYM DEFINITIONS

ALTA - Aquatic Landtype Association
ATV - All Terrain Vehicle
BLM - Bureau of Land Management
C – Centigrade or Celcius
CEDA - Clearwater Economic Development Association
CRB - Columbia River Basin
dbh - Diameter (tree) at Breast Height
EAWS - Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale
ECA - Equivalent Clearcut Acres
EHE - Elk Habitat Effectiveness
EHU - Elk Habitat Unit
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement
ERU - Ecological Reporting Unit
ESA - Endangered Species Act
ESU - Ecologically Significant Unit
FS - Forest Service
FWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service
GIS - Geographic Information System
HUC - hydrologic unit code
HTG - Habitat Type Group
ICRB - Interior Columbia River Basin
IDF&G - Idaho Department of Fish and Game
LTA - Landtype Associations
MF – Middle Fork
MMBF - Million Board Feet
NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act
NEZSED - Nez Perce National Forest sediment model
NF - National Forest
NIOG - North Idaho Old Growth
NMFS - National Marine Fisheries Service
NWPPC - Northwest Power Planning Council
OHV - Off-Highway Vehicle
ORV - Off-Road Vehicle
PACFISH - Pacific Anadromous Fish Strategy

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

PUA - Planning Unit Assessment

R1EDIT - USDA Forest Service Region 1 timber inventory (stand exam) storage and reporting system.

RAP - Restore Aquatic Processes

RMS - Roads Management System (Region 1 standard roads database)

RNA - Research Natural Area

ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

SBW - Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness

SF - South Fork

SMS - Scenery Management System

TMDL - Total Maximum Daily Load

UCRB - Upper Columbia River Basin

USDA - United States Department of Agriculture

USDI - United States Department of Interior

VMS - Visual Management System

VRU - Vegetation Response Unit

WAG - Watershed Advisory Group

WQLS - Water Quality Limited Streams